

go to the floor tomorrow as requested of us in order to accommodate the majority in what we know to be a very full schedule. I hope we can continue to work. I am very hopeful we can achieve all that I know the distinguished majority leader wants to accomplish prior to the time we get into the Memorial Day recess.

Mrs. BOXER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DASCHLE. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

Mrs. BOXER. My question, just so I am fully in tune with the points you were making, the majority leader is telling us that he cannot accommodate us in terms of the minimum wage; he says he cannot have any control over the way it is handled in the House. What I heard my leader say is when it comes to the budget, which is a huge document and is actually a 6-year budget, that, in fact, there was cooperation between the Senate Republicans and the House Republicans. They did, in fact, preconference many of these issues so that they were in step.

Am I right in assuming when it comes to the minimum wage, the majority leader says: Gee, he just cannot control it, so we could agree to all the other measures. You point out this caucus on this side is split on something because we so much want to see the minimum wage take effect and start helping people, millions of people. I might say the majority of them are women, and we talk a lot about the gender gap around here. I think the women in this country know who is fighting for them.

When it comes to this, we could give away our position, our leverage, and wind up with all the other bills and not the minimum wage increase. Is that the fear that has been expressed by the Democrat leader?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator from California says it so ably and succinctly. That is our concern. She used the word "cooperation" between the House and the Senate. It was cooperation. But I did not go further. It was absolute unanimity, agreement right down the line, word for word, paragraph for paragraph, provision for provision. There was no disagreement. The joint news conferences by the chairs of both the House and the Senate Budget Committees certainly made that point. There was no disagreement whatsoever. Normally you would expect cooperation. This was lockstep agreement on every single detail of a 6-year budget agreement.

It seems to me with that kind of precedent there ought to be an opportunity for one little bill, this minimum wage bill, which has such a profound effect on so many people all through the country. That is all we are hoping to do. I intend to work with the majority leader to ensure that happens. I yield the floor.

GAS TAX REPEAL, MINIMUM WAGE, AND THE BUDGET

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, it is unfortunate, indeed, that we are not getting a vote on the repeal of the gasoline tax that was imposed in 1993, the 4.3-cent gasoline tax that has been debated and discussed here on the floor for these past 2 weeks now.

When the Senate came back into session following the recent recess, the majority leader indicated to the Senate that the order of business would be that we would debate and dispose of the so-called taxpayer bill of rights, legislation that has been reported from the Senate Finance Committee, that had been discussed for some time over a period of the last several years; as a matter of fact, a priority of Senators on both sides of the aisle. I can recall when my good friend from Arkansas, Senator PRYOR, introduced legislation along that line some time ago and invited Senators to cosponsor. I joined in cosponsoring the legislation.

There have been enactments of similar legislation in the past but this seemed to address the current problems. It had bipartisan support. To that legislation, the majority leader proposed to add a temporary repeal of the gasoline tax that had been imposed at the President's request, and with the opposition, the active opposition of all Republicans in the Congress.

The fact of the matter is, this was a part of the initial deficit reduction package proposed by President Clinton soon after he came into office. It was opposed by Republicans because for the first time there would be Federal taxation of gasoline that would not be earmarked for road and bridge construction under the Highway Trust Fund Act.

Gasoline, tires, batteries, and accessories had been taxed in the past, at the initiative of President Eisenhower some time ago, to try to build a national defense highway system. It was thought at the time that the American people would support that, if the highway users could support and pay for it through Federal taxes on gasoline, oil, batteries, and the like, those things that would be purchased by the users of the Nation's highways, those funds would be dedicated for that purpose.

Now, President Clinton comes into office as President and, for the first time, suggests that there be a Federal tax on gasoline that would go into the General Treasury, which would not be a part of the highway trust fund. There was strong objection to that. We had a rolloccall vote in the Congress, and Republicans unanimously voted against that tax. With gasoline prices rising, with people finding it more and more difficult to operate their trucks and cars with these new, high prices, it was appropriate, in the view of this side of the aisle, that we act to repeal, temporarily, that gasoline tax.

Mrs. BOXER. Will my friend yield for a question?

Mr. COCHRAN. I am happy to yield for a question.

Mrs. BOXER. I have a question because my friend made a statement that President Clinton was the first President to suggest that gasoline taxes be used to reduce the deficit. In 1990, under George Bush, there was a tax put in until 1995 on gasoline which was used to reduce the deficit. It was part of an agreement under the leadership of President Bush. So I just wanted to know whether my friend was aware of that.

Mr. COCHRAN. I would like to respond by saying I do not think that was a suggestion by President Bush. I think at the time of that summit—

Mrs. BOXER. He signed onto it. It happened under his administration, and he signed the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not yield further, Mr. President. I am responding to the Senator's question. I will continue to respond. That summit meeting was held for a lot of purposes, to try to deal with a lot of issues that had been brought up in the Congress. The gasoline tax was not proposed by President Bush.

I stand by what I said. President Clinton is the first President who suggested an addition to the gasoline tax that would not be used as a part of the highway trust fund.

The fact is, the Republican leader in the Senate proposed that there be a repeal of this 1993 tax. He stated the reasons for it. It had almost unanimous support on this side of the aisle and, I think, support on the Democratic side as well. What happened next was, the Democrats offered an amendment that they wanted to have voted on before the gasoline tax repeal would be voted on, which was to increase the minimum wage. Now, it is not unusual to have some Senator offer an amendment on a completely different subject from the legislation that is pending before the Senate. It is one of the unique characteristics of the Senate that any Senator on either side of the aisle, at any time, can offer an amendment to any bill or any other amendment and discuss the merits of that proposal without interruption for as long as that Senator seeks to do so, or at least until 60 Senators vote to impose cloture and cut off debate. That is one of the unique features of this body. So I am not criticizing Senators who seek to use the rules to call to the attention of the Senate a matter of some urgency that needs the immediate consideration of the U.S. Congress.

What is curious about that proposal and that amendment, though, was that, for 2 years, the Democrats controlled both Houses of Congress and the administration. President Clinton came into office talking about giving a middle-class tax cut, talking about helping working people meet their goals and achieve their ambitions. Not once did a committee chaired by a Democratic Senator report out legislation to increase the minimum wage. Not once did a Democratic Senator offer an amendment to any bill to increase the

minimum wage and call this to the attention of the Senate as some matter of urgency or something that would have merit and ought to be considered by the Congress. But it was advanced as a way to prevent a vote on the repeal of a tax, a temporary repeal of a gasoline tax. It was suggested that this was of such grave national urgency—the increase in the minimum wage—that it ought to be considered in advance of any other issue that could be brought before or considered or voted on by the U.S. Senate.

Now, if that is not political posturing and grandstanding, I do not know what is. The fact is, for 2 long years, the Democrats—suggesting that they are the friends of the working man, they are going to do what they can to help make life better for those who work for a living—never suggested through legislative proposals on this floor of this Senate that the minimum wage should be increased.

But at a time when there was a matter brought up by the Republican leader, who is in charge of the schedule of the Senate, for the orderly consideration of legislation that there be a repeal of the gasoline tax that this President requested be imposed and which the Democrats had agreed to impose, there was this cry to, "Wait, you cannot even vote on that in the Senate until you not only vote on, but commit yourself to and enact an increase in the minimum wage." There is a difference between a vote on an amendment, or debate of an amendment, and a vote on a motion to table that amendment or a vote on that amendment as amended.

Any Senator has the right, as I said, under the rules—and we are not criticizing that right—to suggest a change in the law, to suggest a discussion on any subject at any time. The purpose for that is so that no one party, no one leader, no one region, no one faction can keep the Senate from considering an issue that is of importance to the national interest. No one can keep that from happening. No one is that powerful in the U.S. Senate. No party is that powerful, no majority so great that that is prohibited or frustrated. That is why the Senate is so unique.

In the House of Representatives, for example, on the other hand, if a Member of that body wanted to offer an amendment or call to the attention of the House of Representatives some issue, it would have to be approved by the Rules Committee, first of all. The Rules Committee is dominated by members of one party. That is the way it is. The Rules Committee is an arm of the leadership of the House of Representatives. In my experience as a member of the other body, even if you are a Member of the legislative standing committee and would like to offer an amendment in that committee for consideration, you have very little chance of success, if the chairman of that committee is intent on defeating your amendment, in getting an amendment approved by that legislative com-

mittee and then finding its way to the floor as a part of a bigger bill.

Now, I will admit that, in recent years and since I have been in the Senate, those rules have been modified somewhat, I am told. But I can recall when it was nigh unto impossible to bring an issue to the attention of the House of Representatives on the floor of the House—except in a 1-minute speech, but I am talking about in a vehicle that could be voted on or enacted—without the permission of the higher-ups, the leadership, the people who control the House.

Well, that is not the case in the Senate. We are all members of the Rules Committee here. Every Senator has a right to say what should be discussed or debated or considered by the U.S. Senate and can bring that issue up at any time there is a legislative issue on the floor of the Senate. So that is what the Democrats did and took advantage of for the opportunity to bring to the attention of the Senate the minimum wage issue. But what needs to be remembered in all of this as we proceed now to consider the budget resolution instead of the taxpayer bill of rights, which has been on the schedule and scheduled for consideration by the leader, is that this is being used as a device to prevent the Senate from conducting the business that was proposed to be conducted by the Republican leader. He has sought to reach an agreement for consideration of a minimum wage amendment, and he has done that in a variety of different configurations—that there be three separate bills, that there be separate votes on amendments. There have been negotiations now for the last 2 weeks, and a strong effort has been made by the Democratic leader, I must say—and I agree that he has made every effort—to resolve some of these differences about how we proceed to consider the gas tax repeal, the minimum wage issue, and other labor related issues. The TEAM Act has been discussed as well.

I might say that the Democratic leader suggested that now it is a part of the requirement that is being made for proceeding by the other side that the bill, as passed by the House containing the minimum wage increase, must be subject to review before any agreement for consideration of that issue can be made here in the Senate for the purpose of ensuring that whatever amendment is adopted here would not cause that bill, as passed by the House, to be vetoed by the President.

So what is being sought is not an opportunity to debate an issue of some national urgency, not an effort to vote on an issue to put Senators on record, but to enact a change in the law. That sounds sort of like extortion, does it not? It sounds like extortion. It may not technically and legally be extortion but it sounds like it to me.

Well, where we are now is, with the agreement of the Democrats, we are proceeding next to consider the budget resolution which we ought to do. And

we all agree, Republicans and Democrats alike, that we ought to proceed to the consideration of the budget resolution because it is a matter of high priority. And in the orderly course of legislative process following the budget resolution we will be able to then take up bills to reconcile the law with the resolution, requiring reductions in spending, or changes in the law so that we can achieve the goals set forth in the budget resolution, and so that the appropriations bills can be enacted consistent with the limits that will be contained in the budget resolution.

So as we begin the funding process for the departments of the Government for the fiscal year that begins on October 1, we will not see—I hope we will not see—what we saw last year. And that was a logjam of activities that frustrated the orderly funding and authorization of Government programs so that there were shutdowns, there were conflicts—some serious—between the House and Senate, between Senators and among Congressmen of both parties, and with the President that we had the frustrating experience of seeing the Government actually having to shut down because of the inability of the Congress and the President to agree on the levels of funding for various activities.

So it is with the hope that we will avoid that result this year that we can agree quickly on a resolution on the budget, then move to the timely consideration of reconciliation bills and appropriations bills, and conclude this session of the Congress in a way that serves the collective interests of the American people. That is my hope. I did not say that "serves" the interest of a political party. I think there has been too much consideration in this body this year and last of what serves the interests of the political factions and not what proposals are really going to solve the problems this country faces.

Some of us think the gasoline tax repeal would help solve a problem, that taxes are too high. Republicans are on record wanting to vote on that right now and to take up other tax reduction measures, too, as a part of the budget resolution, and we will get to that.

But I am hopeful that the beginning of the debate on the budget resolution may signal a turn, a change in direction, at least in emphasis between political posturing and a good-faith committed effort toward achieving goals like reducing the deficit, tax reform, welfare reform, making Government more efficient, eliminating unnecessary and wasteful uses of tax dollars and all the rest that go into making for good Government and Government that is one that restores the confidence of the American people in our political system. That is important.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mrs. BOXER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I note the order is to go out. I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized for up to 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you, very much, Mr. President.

I listened carefully to my friend and to my colleagues on the other side as well as to the Democratic leader. I would like to put a little bit of perspective on where I see we are as my friends have done; my friend from Mississippi.

First, I would like to bring out—in my question to him he was very kind enough to yield to me on—that in fact this is not the first time the gas tax has been used to reduce the deficit. Actually it came about under a Republican President, George Bush, a temporary tax for 5 years to reduce the deficit.

My friend made the point, Well, it was not George Bush's idea. I do not know whose idea it was. Although I served at that time on the Budget Committee of the House, I was not at Andrews Air Force Base. But the President then, President Bush, a Republican President, agreed that we needed to reduce the deficit, and that was part of the plan. So this is not the first time gas taxes have been used to reduce the deficit.

I have to say that what is so interesting to me is the passion that we see coming from the other side of the aisle on this reduction of the gas tax of 4.5 cents, a passion that goes so deeply that they do not even have anything in their bill that would make sure it goes back to the drivers. We have experts from all over the country saying that in fact it is very probable that the decrease in the tax would go into the pockets of the oil refiners, and we are going to try on this side—and we hope this comes up; we are all supporting bringing these bills up—that we can amend it in such a way to ensure that the oil companies have to give it back.

So I find the passion on the other side about returning \$27 a year to the average driver without any guarantee that they will get it—I find it interesting since there is a lack of passion when it comes to an increase in minimum wage, which is at a 40-year low in terms of its buying power, an increase in wages for millions of people to the tune of \$1,800 a year. And it would make a difference because I have met some of those working people. They work hard, and they have a hard time getting health insurance and paying for it. They have a hard time meeting their obligations. Sometimes they have to choose between going to a doctor or forgoing that for food on the table. These are real people, and where is the passion on that side? It is not there, and God bless the American people. Seventy percent of them agree that we ought to have an increase in the minimum wage.

And my friend says, "Where are the Democrats? Why didn't they bring it

up before?" We probably should have, you know. We miscalculated. We brought up the health care issue because we wanted to help working people, and we decided that we made an error in that regard to go with health care first. And we know we overreached, and we all know that we made a mistake. I am not afraid to admit mistakes.

Now I hope we can get to the Kennedy bill to start addressing the issue of health care. But the fact of the matter is we postponed it, and that makes it all the more important to get it done now, Mr. President, because inflation continues to move. It is at a low level. But still, it moves. The minimum wage is not tied to inflation, as we all know. Congress can make it better. It has been my privilege to vote for the increases before—the last one under George Bush, where we came together as Republicans and Democrats.

All we are asking on this side of the aisle is that you are passionate about the repeal of the gas tax, most of which is going to go to the oil companies. How about showing a little compassion and action for the people who work so hard for a minimum wage?

If you have that same commitment with us, let us pass both bills. Let us get them to the President's desk. He says he will sign them both. He says he will sign them both. So instead of working at cross purposes, let us work together. It simply is not enough to say, well, we cannot guarantee what the House will do. I served over there for a long time, and my friend is right. There are different rules over there. But it turned out in the budget, in a document that addresses the issues for the next 6, 7 years in our country, there was no problem between the majority here and the majority there. Every issue, every detail was talked out before, and everyone here knows what the budget is going to look like. We are going to debate that tomorrow, and I cannot wait to debate that budget. I cannot wait to point out the differences between the two sides, but I will wait until tomorrow to do that, because we see huge differences in the parties in that document, which is really the vision of the future for this country.

The point that the Democratic leader was making, I thought quite eloquently, is this, simply, that if a budget that is so complicated and so large and so encompassing, with so many issues, can be pre-conferenced between the House and Senate Republicans, why can they not come up with a clearly defined way to assure us that a minimum wage bill will get to the President's desk. You know on the other side how strongly we feel about that.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield for a question?

Mrs. BOXER. Yes, I will be glad to yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. My question is whether or not the Senator is aware

that today the leadership on the House side, the Speaker and the majority leader, sent a letter to the Republican leader here—a copy was given to the Democratic leader—which says as follows:

In the next 2 weeks, the House will consider H.R. 2391 to allow low wage earners greater choice and flexibility in their work schedules. At that time, the Rules Committee will make in order an amendment to increase the minimum wage as well as other amendments to create jobs, expand worker training and education opportunities, and increase take-home pay for low wage workers. It complements our belief that a first job is the best training for life-long success in the world of work. We look forward to taking this measure to conference with the Senate and getting legislation to the President's desk.

Is the Senator aware that that commitment has been made?

Mrs. BOXER. Absolutely. And let me tell the Senator, that is exactly the problem. What we are asking for is a clean minimum wage bill. We agreed to a clean, temporary repeal of the gas tax. We want a clean bill that increases the minimum wage. That is all we want.

What my friend read makes the point of why the Democratic leader is not going to go down this road with you. I have been around this place for a while. We do not even know what all those things mean—a guarantee of greater take-home pay. We do not know what all these things mean. You could cut Social Security and you might wind up with a bigger paycheck, too. We do not know what that means.

So the bottom line is, my friend made my point. A vague promise that in 2 weeks there will be another bill to which they will attach an amendment on minimum wage is not the vehicle. The President wants to break the logjam. He said: Send me a clean repeal of the gas tax and send me a clean increase on the minimum wage.

I think the Democratic leader has laid it out. That is what we want, and that is not what we are getting. So I think we have a capability of coming together here. We are friends. I think we can come together as legislators. It is pretty easy. Let us make sure we have a package that results in a separate bill going to the President's desk on minimum wage and a separate bill on the gas tax.

My friend mentioned other issues that are important to his side. We are willing to let those go through if we have an opportunity to amend, and so on, even though some of us have reservations about them. But that is not what has happened. So I think you are going to see Democrats in the Senate stand pretty firm. We are willing to give and give and give. We want to get a little. And when I say a little, I mean a little.

We are talking about a minimum wage bill. We think it is good for the country. We know that workers are under stress today. We know there is downward pressure on wages. We know

the minimum wage is at a 40-year low. We know that 58 percent of the people on minimum wage are women who are struggling. The majority leader says he wants to get hold of that gender gap and make it smaller. He has a shot at doing that, it seems to me, if he would embrace this idea. If we could send a clean bill to the President, that is going to be good for the country, good for women, good for families.

So I think we are really close to an agreement, I say to my friend. We are getting there. And I think if the majority leader would work with the leadership in the House the way he did on the budget, getting certain guarantees, getting agreement on how both Houses would handle it and do the same thing on minimum wages, we will be here passing that minimum wage, addressing the issue of the gas tax and the other issues that my friend is anxious to address.

So I look forward to seeing us move together. I think the American people want us to reach across the party aisle. They are really crying out for that. And we have an opportunity to do it. I think the President gave us the way. He said: Send me a clean bill on the gas tax; send me a clean bill on minimum wage.

I think we can make that happen. And if we do, everyone has fulfilled his or her responsibility, it seems to me, to his or her constituencies.

So I am not overly pessimistic at the turn of events because I think we are making some progress, but I think we can really do better. I look forward to the budget debate that is coming tomorrow. I look forward to debating my friend again on some of those issues—Medicare, Medicaid, education, environment, deficit reduction, earned income tax credit. These are so important to the well-being of the people.

With an increase in the minimum wage, I have to say that can do more to change the lives of working people for the better than almost anything else we can do. And I hope we will see it done. I hope we will cross party lines to do it. I might note that we have been blocked from doing it. A majority of the Senate has voted to increase the minimum wage. The majority leader has filled the tree to block us from offering it on certain bills. I just look forward to the day when the majority here, the majority of Senators here, get to vote on that minimum wage and we do the business of the people.

I thank the Presiding Officer very much.

Mr. President, as I understand it, this has completed the Senate's business.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate now

stands in adjournment until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:58 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, May 15, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 14, 1996:

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. J. PAUL REASON, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. (SELECTEE) PATRICIA A TRACEY, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL IN THE U.S. NAVY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. (SELECTEE) JAMES O. ELLIS, JR., 000-00-0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES AS INDICATED.

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

THOMAS R. BIRD, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM A. DYKES, JR., 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 12203 AND 8379, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8379 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 12203 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8374, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

LINE

WARREN J. ANDERSEN, 000-00-0000
PHILIP M. BENDER, 000-00-0000
MICHAEL F. BROWN, 000-00-0000
ROGER C. CHENOWETH, 000-00-0000
RAFAEL A. ROVIRA, 000-00-0000
RAYMOND R. TERRY, 000-00-0000
KIMBERLY A. TOWNSEND, 000-00-0000
BARCLAY A. TREHAL, 000-00-0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERALS DEPARTMENT

To be lieutenant colonel

GRANT V. BERGGREN, 000-00-0000
ESTHER A. RADA, 000-00-0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

STEVEN P. CORUM, 000-00-0000
RALPH S. ENGLISH, 000-00-0000
JULIUS JEFFERSON, 000-00-0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

PETER J. GOODMAN, 000-00-0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

DOUGLAS T. CROMACK, 000-00-0000
ERIK L. JOHNSON, 000-00-0000
LEROY H. PARKS, 000-00-0000

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MARK S. JOHNSON, 000-00-0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE UNDER SECTION 307 OF TITLE 32, UNITED STATES

CODE, AND SECTIONS 12203 AND 8363 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

To be colonel

LINE

KENNETH D. ALLEN, JR., 000-00-0000
MYRON G. ASHCRAFT, 000-00-0000
ANTHONY AUGELLO, 000-00-0000
PATRICK A. AYRES, 000-00-0000
RONALD D. BALL, 000-00-0000
TERRY R. BISTODEAU, 000-00-0000
GERARD A. BRANGENBERG, 000-00-0000
BRADLEY H. COPELAND, 000-00-0000
GARY A. CORBETT, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM R. COTNEY, 000-00-0000
BILL J. COX, 000-00-0000
THOMAS N. EDMONDS, 000-00-0000
RONALD G. ELLIOTT, 000-00-0000
JAMES H. FLYNN, 000-00-0000
DAVID V. GARDNER, 000-00-0000
LARS G. GRANATH, 000-00-0000
JAMES B. HAMILTON, 000-00-0000
ELWYN R. HARRIS, JR., 000-00-0000
WILLIE D. HARRIS III, 000-00-0000
EMIL D. HARVEY, JR., 000-00-0000
RICHARD C. HASTINGS, JR., 000-00-0000
WILLARD G. HILL, 000-00-0000
ROBERT E. HORSTMAN, 000-00-0000
CHARLES V. ICKES II, 000-00-0000
STEPHEN A. JAMESON, 000-00-0000
PETER M. JANAROS, 000-00-0000
ROBERT J. JARECKE, 000-00-0000
DAVID L. JONES, 000-00-0000
WALTER K. KANEAKUA, JR., 000-00-0000
JAMES C. KAPITAN, 000-00-0000
RONALD A. KEITH, 000-00-0000
DAVID D. KIRTLEY, 000-00-0000
CARL J. KOCK, 000-00-0000
CRAIG L. LARCOM, 000-00-0000
ALEXANDER T. MAHON, 000-00-0000
MARION J. MARTIN, 000-00-0000
VERNON D. MARTIN, 000-00-0000
DAVID V. MASSEY, 000-00-0000
HOWARD F. MAY, 000-00-0000
DONALD E. MCKELVEY, JR., 000-00-0000
CLINTON E. MCNABB, 000-00-0000
RONALD G. MOORE, 000-00-0000
KEVIN L. MORRIS, 000-00-0000
MARK R. MUSICK, 000-00-0000
ROGER C. NAFZIGER, 000-00-0000
VICTOR S. NATIELLO, 000-00-0000
PETER S. PAWLING, 000-00-0000
MANUEL G. PEREIRA, 000-00-0000
JESS B. PITTS, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM K. RICHARDSON, 000-00-0000
ROBERT B. ROESSLER, 000-00-0000
EUGENE SALANIUK, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM N. SEARCY, 000-00-0000
GARY M. SHANNON, 000-00-0000
HOMER A. SMITH, 000-00-0000
DERLE M. SNYDER, 000-00-0000
RALPH B. STEWART, JR., 000-00-0000
CHARLES W. WARREN, 000-00-0000
HERBERT C. WHEELER, 000-00-0000
LAWRENCE H. WOODBURY, 000-00-0000
JAMES R. WYNNE, 000-00-0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS

GEORGE F. ZECK, 000-00-0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE

ROLAND F. BERLINGO, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM H. ELLIS, JR., 000-00-0000
ROBERT I. GRUBER, 000-00-0000
ALEXANDER S. NICHOLAS 000-00-0000
JAMES E. THOMPSON, 000-00-0000
FANK A. TITUS, 000-00-0000

MEDICAL CORPS

MICHAEL N. BROTHERS, 000-00-0000
JAMES D. FEARL, 000-00-0000
EARL R. HARRISON JR., 000-00-0000
CLARENCE J. HINDMAN, 000-00-0000
CHARLES E. KELLY, 000-00-0000
ROGER W. KEMP, 000-00-0000
MICHAEL J. PALETTA, 000-00-0000
RICHARD B. TERRY, 000-00-0000

NURSE CORPS

SUSAN J. AUGUSTUS, 000-00-0000
CAROL ANN FAUSONE, 000-00-0000

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

ALBERT L. SHERBURNE, 000-00-0000

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive Nominations Confirmed by the Senate May 14, 1996:

IN THE COAST GUARD

VICE ADMIRAL RICHARD D. HERR, U.S. COAST GUARD TO BE VICE COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD, WITH THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL WHILE SO SERVING.